A. OAKEY HALL.

Brilliant Type of Young America and Long Chapter of Brilliant Successes-College and Law Studies and Early Journalistic Career and Siruggles-Ten Years as District Attorney-Carcer as Private Lawyer, Politician, Mayor, Orator and Litterateur-His Personal Life.

Proteus has his many modern prototypes, but no ne in whom versalile accomplishments and marked mancy of success in varied pursuits reveal them of A. Oakey Hall. Unus in omne et omnia in haracter of one of the old Roman consuls. This is or, orator, litterateur, dramatist, poet, critic, one in all and all in one. These characters, of course, are more or less blended together. His sparking wit, for instance, shows itself in everyng he does, and is, in fact, part and parcel of himself is legal career and political life, and his diverse author, editor, littérateur, poet and dramatist are only the varied expressions of his divergent literary tastes. His great discharacters are those of lawyer, writer and orator. In each he ose shiping qualities enforcing highest admiration, and bringing with them those rewards of nce and power. In fact, he goes a good ways ead of the old god of Greelan mythology who, with the power to change himself into any form he Hall is all his diversified characters at once. He practises igw, nothing in politics or political office ng able to divert him from his profession, attends to als duties as Mayor, makes speeches, delivers lectures, and edits a paper, while the cacoethes sorthend as developed in the more extented form of miscellabeous and book writing silk rages and burns within him with latermatent virginies. These duties, distinct from each other, are yet delily interwoven into the single woof of a busy life, walle helping to make up the woven fabric, and give to it not only its rich ness and beauty and sunny glow and warmth, but compactness, durability and strength—are unceasing sparate of his expansions rity, the wellspring of every thought, word and act of his life; his strength of will and steadfastness of purpose—overcoming obstacles that would appared ordinary men; his pleasing snavity of manners and that obliging gentleness of the heart stamping him that rara arts of these degenerate, selfish and grasping times—a true and reduced gentleman. He is a different type of representative man from those we have usen sketching. His successes are not the suc-cesses of advancing years. He is not a veteran sol-dier in life's battledeid. He is Young America; not Young America of brassy impudence, not our modchool of fast, undisciplined, inconsiderate youths who sacrifice everything to breakneck speed. but the embodiment of our young activities, amare ness, tact and go-ahead spirit, the personfleation of the blood and muscle that tell, the Young America that keeps its eyes open, looks shead, gives odds and beats the world—the character crystallized into one of flery determination, impetuous courage, passion, intellect, force and bold supremacy of impassioned genius and will. Few men so young in years have been so successful politically, socially or otherwise. Elevated to the high-est municipal office in the gift of our citizens, he has brought to its daties not only the highest executive dispassionate calimness and dignity, indomitable in-dependence and the true manimess of a prave and magnantmous spirit. He has not sought popularity He has compelled popularity. There is not a more po, mar man in our city to-day. Among our repre sketch given below of his life, and which we regret having to compress within such innited space, shows been tempered in the dery furuace of early

SITUAGESTRY AND EARLY YOUTH. Genealogically A. Oatoy Hall represents the composite as well as cosmopolitan character of the American people. His paternal grandiather, was a native of Hampshire, England, and fled to this sountry in the latter part of the last century because, as a turbulent workingman politician, he was ame-nable to political arrest. He was of quite humble igin, being a house carpenter. His wife was a elsaweman. His maternal grandfather was descended from Colonel John Okey, as the name was then spelled, a regicide member of Parbannent in the stirring times of Charles I. Readers of the State trials will recollect how colonel Okey Sed to Holians, where some of his descendants were boin, but afterwards was decoyed back to England and beleaded on Tybura till in the approved fashion of the day. He died, as did some were both, our interwates was accoped back to approved fashion of the day. He died, as fill some of the other regicales gooting in his deed of kingkilling. Mr. Hall's maternan grandlather, Abranan Gasco, was derivatively of hollandiss extraction. He married a French lady ocaring the family name D'Assigue, who was a daugater of a refugee French count. It will thus be seen that if Mr. Hall be a somewhat turnifent politician and a baser of espotian ne comes by these trains both logically and genealogically. This Abraham Onkey, ster whom Mr. Hall is mained, was educated at old king's college, new Common College, and stosequently, as ewit engineer and surveyor in the employ of the thate, hat considerable to do with making the maps of the interior counties. For a period of twensy years, from 1810 to 1830, he was hepaty Treasurer of this State his colabores in the Computations of the interior counties. For a period of twensy years, from 1810 to 1830, he was hepaty Treasurer of this State his colabores in the Computations of the Alley Hall, we find that singularity enough he was born right in the very atmosphere of Abouty politicinals and within a stone's throw of the State Capitol. The event occurred at his grandla-mer's residence, in the summer of 1820, while his mother was there on a visit. Recently at a public differ in referring to this rather important era of his history he handlanguing the accident as Samue Lover says about 5c. Patrick, I think I am entitled to be called a New Tork boy." The city of New York will certainly always de Jare chain him as nor son. When he was only three years old his father died of yellow lever contracted in New Orleans. His inferience tory little property, and the result was that his mother was obliged to take boarders as a means of support. She was not unmindful, however, of her young son's education. Be said was that his mother was obliged to take boarders as a means of support. She was not unmindful, however, of her young son's education. Be said was that his mother.

in acquiring knowledge is made rapid progress.

"I want to go to codege," he and one day to his mother.

"I am too poor, my son, to send you to college," she answered serrowledge, "heaving I would sacrifice anything to do so."

"You board me and I'll pay the college bills," he answered, with eager imperiment?

"Now he can be a son to the college bills," he answered, with eager imperiment?

"Work for it."

"Work at what!"

"Work at what!"

"Nead work. I'll manage it some way."

ENTERING NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

And young Oaker will enter college. He was four-teen when the above conversation occurred, the annual manage of admission. He was examined and found fully prepared. He entered in 1840 the New Yerk University. It was a happ day for him. The temple of knowledge was to him sacred. Through its portals nessaw in the dim distance are nose leading to goals of highest ambition. He appreciated his opportunities too highly to waste his time. An indefaligable student, always prompt sing studies were not wholly confined to the prescribed text books. Discontented thoroughly with all offered and come sections and the differential and integral calculus laid down in the college course, he was not content with the limitation to the ancient disales. Virgil, Horsee, Cleero and general calculus had down to the college course, he was not content with the limitation to the ancient disales. Virgil, Horsee, Cleero and general calculus had not peak had the distribution of the works of Justinian and Quintinian. The works of Justinian on Roman jurisprudence first revealed to his youthful mind the pintosophy of the was duffer dast only on the production of the part of the wast compass and dignety of legal acquirement. He had his anyonies also among the old dreek writers, as Homer, Demonstance, and Encodeus and Thucydides; but his chief delight was in the grand old tragedies of copiologica and Encodeus and Thucydides; but his chief delight was in the grand old tragedies of copiologica and Encodeus and Thucydides; but his chief delight w

dides; but his chief delight was in the grand old tragedies of sopiooice and Eschylas, and in their careful study in his college days can be traced his growing interest ever since in everything pertaing to transite literature. But if he was a miligent student, he was likewise a great reader, his reading, nowever, was discriminating and comprehensive. With irrepressible ardor he ranged over the whole dominion of letters and acquired. It is always pleasant to delve the early tastes and a pirations of those achieving datincties in acter it.e. and is would be specially agreeable to

trace the career of our present mayor through his conlege days. We have seen the circumstances under which he enserted college. We see aim after he enters foremost in his studies, foremost in the recutation room, in his compositions, in the denates in the interary societies, foremost in outdoor sports, in college into and role—foremost in everything. In his gentus, which, according to but hos, is only an apittade received from nature to do well and easily that which others can do but indifferently and with a great deal of paths, in his stell and point and as after deal of paths, in his stell and bothing and buobling over with racy from seel, see also tag serm of the inture man. But we cannot import here, late as night burned his student issue, in those might vipils, like all young men of genius and high aspirations and consciousness of image power, he contestines builts claterly air castics, and has fervid aspirations endowed life with a grand purpose, but he had not much thine to give to architectural labors in the regions of the upper air, and with its future aspirations were mingled perpetually present a perices. His mother was poor. He had promised to pay his conege oils. He did this, and more too. He fulfilled his promise, and he did it by head work.

a perities. His mother was poor. He had bromised to he intilled his promise, and he did this, and more too. He intilled his promise, and he did the head work.

Everybody knows who knows anything about A. Oakey had then his been a good many years desiriled with journalism. Not everybody knows that by the labors of his pen and brain he pard his way through codege. The senten that enabled Dr. Johnson to write Rassens to raise money with which to pay his mother's funeral expenses; the gentus that he first that kept Oliver foldsmith from a dibtor's his and starvation; the gentus that he fired many a poor scholar above want and privation cause to his rescue. He early commenced writing for newspapers and magazines. In those late night vigils he wrote cardices which by found their way him type. There was a taking epigrammante torseness of style and piquant freedpes in his writings that his found them speedily accepted and the payments prompt and hieral. He wrote for the Rev York American, the Econog Marior and Carlottes—light essays on literary topics, exhaustive treathes on grave questions of government, finance, pontical economy and reform, book reviews, dramatic criticisms, polics reports, dead and its topics—anticisms, polics reports, dead and its topics—in a tractice, and when journalism in those days, ween the New York press was not the established procession it now is and ranking second to no other in dignity, honor and influence. We must make one answer our purpose:—"I am a reporter," us said one uight at the gate of the old Park ineatre, "and wish to pass inside."

"You are not old enough to be a reporter," spoke up Mr. Edward Shupson, the manager, scanning his youteful face and figure;

and consider studies.

GRADUATES AND REGINS THE STUDY OF LAW.

In 1848 young Oakey graduated at college. His commencement exercise was a burleaque colloquy written in verse, entined "The Ghozis of the Past and Future." The University commencements were then head of themes of the Messian, now the New York theatre. Chandellor Frendgauysea, a straigntinced Fresbyterian, in reviewing the colloquy strack out some lines prophesying that this cauren would one day become a meatre. A quarter of a century and the prophesy was fusfined. College efforts are generally very dry and state. This was exceedingly humorous, and is still rounembered by many who heard it as replete with the happiest the gradual procession. Through the pectuality humorous, and is still rounembered by many who heard it as replete with the happiest smagnable conceits. He find early selected the flaw as his profession. Through the pectuality humorous, and carry should have so find a cambridge. This was during the processorship of Judre Story and Simon Greeniesi, suthor of the great text book on evidence. His career here was brief out brilliant. He attended fantantily the lectures, in the "mock tritis" he bore of the paim, for sagacity in sifting evidence and advoit and coquent summing up to was unequalled, and at a supper given by some of the great text book on evidence and advoit and coquent summing up he was unequalled, and at a supper given by some of the paim, for sagacity in sifting evidence and advoit and coquent summing up he was unequalled, and at a supper given by some of the situated climbs like trees, and to colour the interior of a new way bunding gave swing to his poette proceivity in a lively epigram, the two closing lines of which run thus:— COLLEGE STUDIES. GRADUATES AND REGINS THE STUDY OF LAW.

iaw bunding gave swing to his postic proclivity in a lively epigram, the two closing lines of which run inus:

How stingly fame's laurel climbs
Its dreon-eaf to one story height.

He remained at Cambridge only one term. He found it slow business. Returning to New York, he entered the law office of Charles W. Sandford, but remained only a short time. He went to New Orleans, and shere resumed his law studies in the office of fhomas & John Sindell. He studied have with tircless avidity. Following the chart and outline laid down in Blackstone, he mastered "coke upon latueton," mastered the science of piesding, mastered the laws of evidence, mastered the common law, civil law, maritime law and international law—sounded, in fact, the deepest depins of law as a science, the combat impecunically. During als stay in the Crescent City, when continued through two years, he performed reportorish labor for the New Orleans Commercial Butlett, and Della, and also wrote for and partially edited the Literary World. His sketches in the last named periodical, under the title of "I'me Manualtaner in New Orleans, or Phases of Orescent City Lile," were subsequently published in book form by J. S. Kedield, in this city; and certainly most pleasing sketches they are, and island portrature of life and character and places as they time presented temelves in the great and growing metropolis of the South. He was admitted to the New Orleans bar in 1849, being then only twenty years of age. One of his examiners was Judah P. Benjamin, secretary of the Treasury of the Southern confideracy. And this remainds us that during the war it was quite common to denounce Mr. Hait as a coppertuead. He certainly enjoyed good opportunities of imposing the gootrines of ine future Confederate chiefs if he had been disposed to do so. The fact is of imotoing the doctrines of the luture Confederate chiefs if he had been disposed to do so. The fact is that during the war as thoroughgoing Union man and was foremost in his efforts in all matters pertaining to the raising of money and men to help put down the rebellion.

ADMISSION TO THE NEW YORK BAR AND EARLY PRACTICE.

per calming to the raising of money and men to help put down the rebellion.

Admission to the New York Bar and Karly Practice.

The fall of 1848 found a. Oakey Hall again in New York, this time with a determination to make this city his permanent nome. However the gay southern capital impute suit his mercural tasks, he saw here a wider field for his amotion, and the more assured prospect of a successful career in his profession. Shortly affect his return he "was examined and admitted to the New York bar. For two year, as har as legal practice went, he went through the ordinary starvation process common to most young lawyers. But it was not in him to wait for cheuts and starve. He took up once more his pen—his fathful thy against want, he wrote for various city papers. He also wrote weekly letters to the New Profess Commercial Bulletin and Desia, over the respective nome de plume "choson" and "has Yorka." Spicier or more readable letters were never written from this city. During this period he also contributed, as he had previously done, articles to the International Magazine, entired by Ruths W. Griswoid, and wrote a good deal for the Home Journal, under the direction of George? Morts, and to whom, as his lather's intend, it will be remembered, he dedicated his Christmas story, published by Harpers, called "old Wintey's Caristmas troe." A circumstance about the time occurred in connection with his journalistic labors that is worth relating. There was a vacancy on the reportornia staff? said air, Hall.

"Yes, sir." answered the editor, saw him and made a verbal application for the position.

"There is a vacancy, i understand, on your reportornia staff? said air, Hall.

"Yes, sir." answered the oditor.

"I would have the place."

"Any references?"

"Yes, sir."

"Who are they?"

"These are my references," and he showed some of his articles in print.

"Exceedingly good references," and the editor, glancing over them. "Ine place is partially promised, however, but you call again, but he did not get the place."

glancing over them. "Inc place is partially promised, however, but you call again, but he did not get the place. We may as well mish the story. The position was given to Theophias C. Calhoot, who did the place. We may as well mish the story. The position was given to Theophias C. Calhoot, who did the paper casenital service for several years, as reporter and city editor, but is now doing the State more essential service in the Adonny Fentientiary. The obvious logical sequence is that if Ar. Hall had obtained this position he would have gone to the Pentientiary, whereas, on the contrary, oy lating in his application, he has since as District Attorney sent some 1200 persons to State Prison. Tempora multimater of nos multimater in the Apply, notwississanding his indure in the above Case, soon ended. As junior counsel in a case he had, about this time, the good luck to gain the favor of Nathaniel howditch blunt, a claffaguished gdyocate and contemporary with Ambrose Jordan, Ogden Hoffman, David Granam, Edward Sanford, Clinton Dewit and James T. Brady. This adquantance résulted in the formation of a friendsuip with a former classemate, Aaron J. Vancerpoel, as one of the partners, which, at the request of Mr. Brown, an old partner of Mr. Hint, oraginated the now well known firm of Brown, Itali & Vanderpoel. In 1850 Mr. Blunt was elected District Attorney, and, being re-elected, continued Mr. Hall in the same office. Mr. Blunt was elected District Attorney, and, being re-elected, continued Mr. Hall in the same office. Mr. Blunt to succeeding the death of Mr. Blunt proclaimed alim retirement. The voice of the people at the earnest opportunity succeeding the death of Mr. Blunt proclaimed alim Mr. Blunt's succeeding the death of Mr. Blunt proclaimed alim Mr. Blunt's successor.

District Attorney his

a thorough knowledge of men. This Court of General Sessions is a great and carlous criminal school. Every passion and phase of life is here laid bare. Every grade of criminal is here arraigned for trial. There is no end to what could be written. We must hurry on to other matters. We will only stop to say that while, as public proceduor, air. Hall was humane to those having flewly entered the crooked pains of crime, he was unconfigurabing in evoking tog beaviest penalty of the law on indurated criminals.

pains of crime, he was unconferentialis.

BUCERS AS A LAWYER.

Mr. Hall was not yet twenty-four and barely entitled to act in the court when he argued before the funted States Supreme Court as case against the Attorney General of Texas and other distinguished counsel. The full report is given in 11 Howard, U. S. 33. The tact, ability and judgment he showed in this case at once gave him a proud status at the bar. His private practice for a good many years has been very large. From time to time he has been extensively engaged before legislative committees at Albany as municipal lawyer, having had very important interests entrusted to his charge. To specify the causes octobres in which he has been extensively engaged before legislative more than 200 cases in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, involving important criminal principles and to a great extent setting the criminal polity of this State. He also contributed a large number of reformatory statutes applicable to this city. For many years he has been at various times counsel to sheriff and coroners, boards of police commissioners of charities and to rection and rairoad companies. We cannot refrain, nowever, from indicating briefly the basis of his success at the bar. In the first blace he is unquestionably, for his years, one of the best read lawyers at the New York bar, On occasions his argument is close and rigid, a compact network of steel impressions to assault. Generally, however, his legal arguments abound in corruscations of vivacous fancy. He has a faculty of breathing life into the dutiest material and imparting animation to the dryest topics. Conceiving his arguments stonget with the choicest parasseology he begulies his audience of weariness by his combined logic and wit.

The humorous weigh, strong sense, and simple style, To tach the gayest, mare the graveas smite.

The humorous vein, strong sense, and simple style, To teach the gayest, make the gravest smile. His style of speaking is mainly colloquial. Like Minerva glittering from the brow of Jove, his thoughts come forth mature and splendid. There is nothing of patchwork in his ideas and nothing of labor in his manner and gestures.

'Tis the glance, the expressions, the well-chosen word, By whose magic the depths of the spirit are stirred.

"Tis the glance, the expressions, the well-chosen word, By whose magic the depths of the spirit are stirred. The smile, the mute gestore, the soul-stirring pause, The eye's sweet expression that mean while it awes. He reactly lost an important case when he was public prosecutor, and never in his private practice a suit he advised bringing.

WIT AND HUMOR.

WERE each book of the Pentairench enlarged to the size of the largest volume of the American Institute Transactions they would not swell into greater voluminousness chain a record of the wit and numer of A. Oarey Hail. We will cite only three or four cases showing his sparkle of repartee. In the celerated trial of Airs Cunningham for the marder of Dr. Burdell it was proven for the defence, to show her innocent frame of mind, that on Sunday morning—the one succeeding the murder—sale and her daughter were sunging hymns. Her counsel quoted one of the hymns.

"The counsel for the defence," said Mr. Hall, in summing up, "nas given a hymn Mra Cunningham and her dangater sang on the morning after the murder. Here is an appropriate one for the ether side and their witnesses:—

Hark from the Tombs a doleral sound, Thine saiz satend the cry;
Te bring men, owne view the ground, Where ye must shortly its.

Hark from the Tombs a doleful sound,
Thine same site of the cry of the ground,
Whete ye must shortly its.

In the case of Lewis Baker, charged with the homicuse of Whitam Pools, it appeared that George Law had sent a steamer to go after the vessel in warch Baker had escaped.
"An outrageous kidnapping," said Horace F. Clark, one of Baker's counsel, "and against an law," Not so, brother Clark," retorted air. Hail; "the capture was made according to George Law," In the same case it was urged for the prisoner that when captured no was within the jurisdiction of the Canaries, no having been captured off the Canary Isies.

"Tolk of installation."

HIS LITERARY LABORS AND SPRECHES.
We have made repeated aliasions to Mr. Hall's
literary moors. He is still a hard and indelatigable
worker with the pen. For several years he has been We have made repeated allusions to Mr. Hall's literary mbors. He is still a hard and indelatigable worker with the pen. For several years ne has been a regular contributor to the New York Leader, which the lamented John C. Clancy, as editor, by the force of his original mind and the abilities of the gentlemen he gathered around him, made the foremost paper of its class in this city. Although Mr. Hall has never been the avowed editor of the paper and really has but a political interest in its success, he, together with Messrs. Sweeny and Bradiey, of Tammany Hall, has an extended connection with matorgan. His sentences, clear-cut, crisp as lettuce, with a flavor of both sugar and vinegar in them, may be frequently detected in the pungent editorials, stray Joe Millers, dramatic gosath and Greeley corkscrewings of its pages. But we will go back further. At the request of William E. Button, while the latter was manager of the Lafarge theatre, afterwards Winter Garden, Mr. Hall wrote for the beneat night of Mrs. Hughes a larce, since published, entitled "Goroner's inquisition," intended to buriesque the one held over Dr. Burdell by the then Coroner. In connection with the late Charles W. Walcott he assisted "Bireparing several pieces for Mitchell' Symple theatre. He also, in connection with Parks Benjamin, wrote for the Park theatre a comedy entitled "Fiscal Agency." At various times indeed, but not in a very pretentious manner, he has contributed dramas and portions of buriesques to various metropolitan theatres. His managine articles are models of composition. We will only refer to one and which is among the best fields in the liner of the Mayor's," published in Marper's Magazine. When it was written Fernando Wood was Mayor. Irving, Bancrott, General scott, ex Fresident van Buren, John van Suren and other notables were present. His pen and ink sketches of these gentlemen evince perfection in the Immer's art. The aroma of wit and relined genianty pervading to the drams, both American and foreign. It is, in fact, the

Haunt us as eagles haunt the mountain air.

The political life of Mayor Hall is too well known to need extended elaboration. Originally a whig, during the process of crystallizing the barn burners, whigs, funcers, aboutionsts and other political parties into one party, he acted for a time with the whig or old hunker republicans, and it was than by the way, when variety. parties into one party, he acted for a time with the wing or old hunker republicans, and it was then, by the way, when venturing to combat the devices and eccentricities of Horace Greeiey, he encountered the personal animosity of that genieman—an animosity which is still vigorously kept up by both parties. When the whig party passed away he maturally aminated with the democratic party, as, in his view, the best exponent of national iberty, and of which he has been for years and is now one of its ablest and most eloquents for lesders. He has passed through many exciting compaigns, foremost among which was his taking the stump against Neison J. Waterbury in the race for District Autorneyship. His noted speech against Abraham Lincoln, is which he accused him of meanly all of the orimes is the decalogue, was re-

did not think it worth while to prosecule him, but the democratic party thought it worth while to introduce this as an important political document in the McClellan campagn. This, as will be remembered, was shortly after he came out openly as Tammany Union democrat, and presided at a meeting in Cooper Institute for Governor Seymour, and made what is known to politicians as the WE to Drute speech? in which he took extreme grounds against the military arrests in States not included in hostile mes by the government. During the McCleilan campaign he served as Secretary of the Democratic state Committee. Several thres in democrate interests he has sumped every county in this State. Having been selected as the organ of Tammany to nominate John T. Hoffman in the State Convention for Governor, which he did in an effectious to office and the candidates and conspiracies he had to combat would be interesting, but it is not worth while to go into these lammar details. In summing up Mr. Hall's character as a politician we will omy further add that he has always been conspicuous for frankness, binatuces and extraor-finary fidelity to his associates, and is known in political cricles as a man who hever set up for innestifications for operative community; in other words, that "united we stand, divided we fail."

MR. Hall As MAYOR.

We will not recite the laminar facts connected with

We will not recite the naminar facts connected with the nomination of Ar. and as May 7, neither dwell upon the handedner majority of votes securing him the nomination of the fact and a securing the product of the majority of votes. He election was a special from the product of party, are well satisfied with the result. Everyboly knows the conscientions zeal and neithy with which he has also charged his dutte as anyor. The best way to see that the product of the leenas oursu, it is not product of the leenas oursu, it is acting as ad-decamp of the leenas oursu, it is acting as ad-decamp to the Maynes of the constitution of the leenas oursu, it is acting as ad-decamp to the Maynes. A constitution of the leenas oursu, it is acting as ad-decamp of the leenas oursu, it is acting as ad-decamp of the leenas oursu, it is acting as ad-decamp of the leenas oursu, it is acting as ad-decamp of the leenas oursu, it is acting as ad-decamp of the leenas oursu, it is acting as ad-decamp of the leenas oursu, it is acting as ad-decamp of the leenas oursu, it is acting as ad-decamp of the leenas oursu, it is acting as ad-decamp of the leenas oursu, it is acting as ad-decamp of the leenas oursu, it is a compared to the superior. An hour later measurers go in an introduct of the leenas oursu, it is an action to the leen

PRIZE FIGHT IN PHILADELPHIA.

Eighty-four Rounds in One Hour and Six Minutes.

(From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, Nov. 26.) On Monday last our city was diagraced with another brutal affair, in the shape of a prize agin between two noted builds in the northwestern part of the city, the arrangements for the matter having been going on for a weak before. It mai the origination within a square of the it wellth district station, and yet there was no effort made by our representative body (the Fonce Department) to prevent its coming off. Indeed, it is whispered that the fight was withoussed by more than one of the officials who are sworn to protect the peace of the city.

On Sunday week there was a barroom squabble between one Michael Leafy and one Patrick Tracy, in which the former was worsted. Lealy then assued a "def," which was accepted, and the friends in upon the succeeding Sunday and "Jimmy's" Woods as the time and place for the ring to be pitched. However, at the time specified one of the combatants failed to put in an appearance. He was called upon, and the reason given being a satisfactory one, the next day (Monday) was set apart.

The thing having been generally promingued the interesting party repaired to the spot, which is beyond Broad street, in squads, and, as some of them say, in so doing several policemen, who were "hy" to the movement, were passed.

The ring was formed, seconds selected, and a referce appointed in accordance with the rules of the prize ring. The men having tossed for choice of ground, sumped into the enclosure—which was surrounded by a crowd of at least 109 men—stripped of everything save their drawers and boots. Inay then went to work and pummelied each other to their heart's content. Leafy was scienced in the puglistic art, and, following in the wake of some of the famous figures, went for Fray's cyg.

The latter, though a powerfully fraihed man, was a little short in the arms and not being able to read the pigot of the production of the law of the puglistic and the remaining peeper was closed, which ha

THE NEW YORK CANALS.—The weather has been cold enough for a day or two past to admonsh all interested in canal navigation that they are in danger of finding an ice embargo last upon them at any pour. Vesterday morning lee formed upon the Eric Canal in some piaces, and drifting ice might be seen ail day. The water is as near the point of congelation as it can be and remain in a niquid state. The last boats of the season have left Buffalo and Koenester for tide water, and the boatmen are hurrying along toward destination. The last of the fleet bound eastwart will be fortunate if it reaches tide water this season. The Lockport Journal of last evening says:—The severest trost of the season was experienced in this city last light. The thermometer this morning stood at 14. The canal above the locks was frozen over, and the "ameno ice" now blocking from the locks to the Big Bringe seriously obstructs navigation. If the los is not locked through before high it is seared navigation at this point may be seriously checked. Fears are entertained that large quantities of apples, now in course of transportation, were damaged by the severe frost of last night.—Rochester (N. Y.) Evening Union, Not. 28.

MEXICO.

The Ministerial Crisis Ended-Mexican How Governor of Colima-Speeches of Mr. Seward-Debates in Congress-The Glant and

the Child—Scrapio Cruz—General News.

Ciry of Mexico, Nov. 8, 1866.

At the time of our last communication the great
theme of conversation and newspaper discussion was the "ministerial crisis," it being claimed that Minister Romero, Balcarcel and Mejia were to be re-Mexican correspondence as to have become tirefavorite means of keeping up the political excitement in Mexico when other resources fail, and afford a favorable opportunity for such articles as the following:—The appointment of Senor Laaredra as "Minister de Gobernacion," of which the HEBALD Las already been informed, is the only change which has taken place. This office was previously held by Señor Iglesias, with that of Justice, &c.

Mr. Seward arrived at Guanajuato on the 2d of this month, where he is at present. When his party overturned, but fortunately nobody was hurt. Below Guadalajara as they have appeared in the papers of

to express his seatument:—Peace, prosperity and know to the Governor and to the state of Jainson.

As yet the most critical examinations by those who are jealously watching the words and actions of Mr. Seward of the above, the only speeches which have been printed in this capital, nave not discovered the sinister intentions which they endeavored heretofore to assure the public were the cause of his visit to this country. These totals have not been publicly discussed yet. It is learned by telegram to day that Mr. seward will flat for Mexico city to-morrow morning.

In a recent discussion in Congress in regard to conceding lands to a railway company, some naturally argued that it was the most available means of creating wealth, as immigration would thus be encouraged, resulting financy in the value of lamis being greatly emanced. One Lemms give expression to the prejudices which exist in the minds of the great mass of the Mexican people against immigration, and the antipatory against foreigners, claiming that it will result in the much to be abnorred accorption of the country by the United States. He says:

We heard a short time ago that California has increased

absorption of the country by the United States. He says:

We heard a short time ago that California has increased the value of her lands by calling population to her boson. No, size has enricine herself by having occased to be Mexican and because the harmonic states waves ever her mountains and valietys. We appear as a child a size difference again. We are the hare shortly to expend the size of the willing the colin of his gready to constitute. The United States is spyring a point of the gready to constitute the size of the states of procession of our contraction of the present of the contraction of his procession of the size of the s

which they are going to take, but they should resorve to take it is they take it and an availageous.

In reply to which Mr. Solo made the following sensition speech:—

There are two distinct ideas in regard to the manner of improving the country. The one the oil thea, which consists he may be a subject to the country. The one the oil thea, which consists he may be a subject to the country. The one the oil thea, which consists he is to the sale of the country. The one the country is the country in the country of their specialized as we said yesterday, from 54,00,000 to 55,000,000 or inparotants. How: By Cashing immigration. They are midliumes of people in burope, how have the Americans managed to attract them? In a very simple manner—ny offering hem more liberty to work and better security of their rights. In this manner the States have made themselves great and powerful. Very well; let us do the same; let us can the population of Europe. Those who come will not remain Europeans, for they will mings with us, and our interests will be theirs. By continuing to allow the current of immigration to flow towards the United States to fermines their imass, those who happen to come from that country to ours introduce their customs, their laws and the interests of the neighboring republic, which is, in other words, subjection. That which we must to the United States, and direct it bowards our same factor to the United States, and direct it bowards our same factor of the Dulted States, and direct it bowards our same factor in warming and the interests of the neighboring republic, which is, in other words, subjection. That which we must be considerable to be weak, absorbtion will be increased in the capability of the States, and direct it bowards our sample. The surest means of bringing upon us the evit by which we require our supports. They have set the axample. The surest means of bringing upon us the evit by which we are threatened in to relay upon our own recourses, to remain it was a hours, and the surest means of brin

of chatemais, to his fellow patriots and companions arms:

COMPATRIOTS—A victim of the tyrancical government which outpresses my beloved covering, to resembly a new herors you with the object of contributing towards its demodition. For the benefit of such a nouse design is shall not rest a moment, and shall leave no means unities. Some covetous and egolistical persons, assisted by some petry officers of course, ballitis, etc., without nonor or shame, have destroyed patriotiem in duatemas, enriching temmeters as the expense of the unfortunate population which has been loaded down.

by the weight of so many evils. The imbecile who has taked the name of friesident as the means of carrying out his evil decise deserves more than chastiement—contempt, parhaps pity. But the hour of explation is near and the sword of the law will fall relentisesty on all of them. Supported the law will fall relentisesty on all of them that considerable the support of the support

of his train for using insulting language to the other passengers.

The revolutionists in Michoacan are acknowledged to be increasing in minbers. The Governor has sent most of the State forces to the scene of action. From Morelis we learn that two parties of fifty and eighty men have "pronounces," and on the 18th were only six leagues from the capital.

A bid has passed its dist reading before Congress, granting a concession to a New York firm to establish another line of steamers on the Pacific coast. They will carry the United States flag.

On the 28th the flags of the Legation and Consulate were displayed at half-mast in memory of expression in the Pierce.

During the month of September there was received at the National Assay Office ore to the amount of \$27,372, from the mines of Machuals and Guidacaxar.

TREASURY POLICY—THE MISTAKE.

We are pleased to find that another morning papers has seen the folly of an onward specie policy, and the Secretary has so far yielded as to say "that the time has not come when such a thing will be feasible." This account was the say of the second was the say of telligent and patriotic members of Congress (if any such there be) that our coined paper has not depres clated in value, but that a foreign demand has put a

premium on gold.

Mr. Greeley says "that there is nothing needed to effect resumption but the will. Resumption involves a sprinkage of nominal, not real, values. That some must suffer, anyhow. Resume at once and all nominal values will adjust themselves to the new basis,**
This is the proclaimed advice of the wise and astute editor of the leading republican organ of the party. Let us see whether this leader of the blind be not blind himself, and therefore likely to tumble his

The price of five-twenty bonds in London yestereday was 54; the price of god in New York was 20%. Add these two sums together and you have the difference in the two markets. Then if we deduct the difference on exchange, which is nine per cent. from the price of gold here we have the true premium on gold here, which is 17%. This, then, is the real difference between gold and our coined paper now. This is the grave and serious coined paper now. This is the grave and serious curse that our coined paper is charged with having inflicted upon us, and that involves the necessity for a shrinkage of nominal values. Mr. Greeley now charges four cents for his paper, which is doubte the price it was sold at before the war. If we deduct this seventeen and turse-eights per cent from currency value, does no intend to reduce the price of his paper to two conts? Do the members of Congress and the great number of onicials whose salaries have been doubted during the war proposed to return to annewar princes; Do we see or feel of Congress and the great number of officials whose salaries have been doubted during the war propose to return to anne-war prices? Do we see or feel any changes in the expenses of the federal, state or city government since gold was soing for 280? On the contrary, you have seen a constant pressure for increase of salaries and charges in every department, while the price of gold has gradually decided. Salaries and other charges upon the people will not decrease. But as there is notice further chance of an increase in salaries it is consistent and natural that salaried officers should wish to put down the price of what they need for support and put up the price of what they receive in payment.

incre has been a shrinkage of the price of gold

support and put up the price of what they receive in payment.

Incre has been a shrinkage of the price of gold from 280 to 1175; but, Mr. Greeney, there has been no shinkage in the price of your paper or in any other article in deam in. If the price of your paper got no shrink under a deduction of seventy-five per cent how can we expect it to shrink under a deduction of seventy-five per cent how can we expect it to shrink under a deduction of seventeen per cent? Your figures and all your calmations and predictions are baseless, and should be speeding corrected.

Do you know, Mr. Greesey, that to be consistent you should ask Congress to destroy the nine per cent now existing netween our coth and the coin of England? Other you procure this to be done we shall not stand upon the level you propose with Europe. Your out on speele payments will not effect this. You complain of our coined paper: why do you not complain of our coined paper: why do you not complain of our coined paper: why do you not complain of our coined paper: why do you not complain of our coined paper: why do you not complain of our coined paper: why do you not complain of our coined paper: why do you not complain of our coined paper: why do you not complain of our coined paper: why do you not so on that subject you win hardly object to my speaking for you.

Do you know, Mr. Greeley, that at the close of every fiscal year since 18st there has remained against us a balance in the account of exports and imports? Do you know that for the last fiscal year, ending on June 30, there was a balance against us of infor than \$90,000,000, which is test tan for any former year since 18st. there has commissing debt by sending to Europe the boated debt of the United States, as well as a large amount of State, city and railroad bonds—all bearing a large rate of interest, and which, with absentee expenditures, amount to more than \$150,000,000, which is test tan for you know that the interest to be sent for our bonds to surope? Do you know that the interest to be s you know that the interest to be sent forward and the excess of imperts over experts would run the price of gold and exchange to 120 if the supment and sale of our bonds could and saould be stopped? I these are facts. Now who would be beneficed by your pian? The buyer of exchange, not the seller. Par of specie makes par of exchange. The purchasers of our bonds in Europe at the price of sixty to eighty-four per ceat would, with all others, sell them to our secretary for 100 in gold. This is the great advantage you would conter. If \$100,000,000 in gold were thrown on our market it could have but a temporary effect. The pre-alum would run down, as the supply may be too rapid; but the demand at par would soon take it over to Europe, and down, as the supply may be too rapid; but the demand at par would soon take it over to Europe, and until we send to Europe the truits of the ton of our people to the extant of our dept there gold must flow that way and be at a premium neer.

You have encouraged and are now encouraging importations and trying to and the importers, while you are encouraging our secretary to make a cebs in Europe, and thus make us pay tribute to England. How long could England manneau her independence if she owned her punits debt to our bank-cris need? Fig upon you, Mr. Greecy; to wish to make our great, lich and proud nation tributary to these English brokers. Unit our debt shall be paid to those English brokers. Unit our debt shall be paid to those English brokers. Unit our debt shall be paid to those English brokers. Unit our debt shall be paid to those English brokers we must dispense with species for it beinings to them, and the import of these english brokers. Unit our debt shall be paid to those English brokers. Unit our debt shall be paid to those English brokers. Unit our debt shall be paid to those English brokers. Unit our debt shall be paid to those English brokers. Unit our debt shall be paid to those English brokers. Unit our debt shall be paid to those English brokers. Unit our debt shal

THE CURRENCY IN THE COUNTRY.

COLUMBIA COUNTY, Nov. 24, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I notice you have got Uncle Oldbuck to write for you on the currency, and his hard sense is just the thing for us country folks. We can understand clearly what he waites, and would like him to let us know what possible harm can come of the people issuing their own money (greenbacks) to the exciu-

issuing their own money igreenbacks) to the excusion of the national bank notes, for which they have to pay these banks the enormous sum of \$30,000,000 animally to shell them out.

Could they not with such an issue take up a large, amount of the interest bonds as fast as holders would like to exchange them, saving interest and reducing taxes to thus extent; and could not the greenonexs soon be made equal to good by the government gradually accumulating sum-cleat coin, as ten or liteen per cent of the lasue as a basis, and authorizing them to be converted lifts three per cent gold bonds whenever the holders could not do better?

The fartners think that when merchants have to pay tweive to lifteen per cent for money and farmers cannot realize more tunn eight; cents per bussel for wheat there must be a dedictacy of currency to represent the value of our vast products, which currency the people should supply direct through their government.

JOHN YOUNGBUCK.

Explorations in the Peninsula of Sinal.

Explorations in the Peninsula of Sinal.

To the Editor of the London Times:—
A letter from me appeared in your columns of the 3a ms.; respecting the explorations of the Tild Desert, or the Wadderlass of the Wadderlags.? It is wife great pleasure that I now write to announce that the Committee of the Paiestine Exploration Fund have decided to take the proposed expondition under their charge, and that henceforth there will only be one fund for the exploration both of Paiestine and Sinal. The subscriptions that I have already received will be manded over at once to that fund. I would add that the adoption of this additional work will at lirst tax severely the resources in the hands of the committee; and those who are interested in the exploration of these Bloodlands and are willing to subscribe, will confer a great favor by sending in their subscriptions adquickly as possible to the Secretary of the relosting Exploration Fund, No. 9 Fan Man, Esse.

T. W. HOLLAND.

No. 6 Portera Place, London, Nov. 15, 1869.